

# The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850.

"Be Just and Fear not—Let all the Ends thou Aims't at, be thy Country's, thy God's land Truth's."

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June 1864

Consolidated Aug. 2, 1881.

SUMTER, S. C. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1900.

New Series—Vol. XX. No 2

## The Watchman and Southron.

Published Every Wednesday,

N. G. Osteen,  
SUMTER, S. C.

TERMS:

\$1.50 per annum—in advance.

ADVERTISING:

One Square first insertion.....\$1.00  
Every subsequent insertion..... 50  
Contracts for three months, or longer will be made at reduced rates.

All communications which subserve private interests will be charged for as advertisements. Obituaries and tributes of respect will be charged for.

## OUR MINISTER

### IS HEARD FROM.

Have Enough Food, But Ammunition Runs Low.

Washington, July 31.—The war department this evening received two cablegrams from China. The first read:

Chefoo, —

Corbin, Washington.

Tien Tsin, July 27.—Message just received from Oonger. Says since 10th, by agreement, no firing. Have provisions several weeks. Little ammunition, all safe, well. I (Daggett) report allied forces soon advance. Practically no loss by Americans, no unnecessary killing. Indians arrived 26th. McCann, Glades, both Allens, Mitchell, Brice join regiment here.

Daggett.

The second cablegram read:

Chefoo, —

To Corbin, Washington

Tien Tsin, July 30.—Flintshire arrived 27th. 257 Ninth infantry sick. Ten doctors, 100 hospital corps men, 20 signal men needed. Unavoidable delay unloading transports. Foreign troops arriving. Daggett.

Washington, July 31.—Adj Gen Corbin today received a dispatch from Lieut Col Coolidge, commanding the Ninth infantry at Tien Tsin. It came by way of Chefoo and is as follows:

Tien Tsin, July 27.

Following letter of Lieut Col Shiba, military attaché at the legation of Peking dated July 23, arrived Tien Tsin July 25 at 9 o'clock in the evening:

"Peking, July 22, evening.—We are all awaiting impatiently arrival of reinforcing army. When are you coming? All legations have been blockaded since 13th last month and since the 20th we have been attacked continually night and day by the Chinese soldiers from more than ten camps. By a supreme effort we are still defending. We are daily awaiting with the greatest anxiety arrival of reinforcing army and if you cannot reach here in less than a week's time it is probable that we will be unable to hold out any longer. Emperor and empress dowager appear to be still at Peking. Were our reinforcements to arrive very probable that they would flee to Wan Shooan. Killed and wounded up to date: Eight killed, one a captain of infantry and an ambassador's attaché; seven seriously wounded. The number of Europeans killed 60 in all."

Coolidge.

Washington, July 31.—The Japanese consul at Tien Tsin telegraphed on 27th last a dispatch dated the 19th from the Japanese minister at Peking to the foreign office at Tokio which had reached Tien Tsin by special courier on the 25th. The minister says:

"The Japanese marines and others continue, under the command of the military attaché, Lieut. Col. Shiba, to resist the repeated attacks of Tung Fuh Siang's troops. I think we can hold out, though the task is by no means an easy one, until we are relieved by the division of Japanese troops which, I hear through a special messenger, will arrive at Tien Tsin by the end of this month. The Chinese have stopped firing since the 17th and the Chinese authorities are apparently disposed to open negotiations."

"Attache Kojima, Capt. Ando of the imperial army, Wm. H. Nakamura and five marines have been killed, while Narabara, second secretary of the legation, a student, and six marines have been wounded though not mortally. Many others have also been slightly wounded."

### 36 DAYS AND NIGHTS.

London, July 31.—A special from Tien Tsin says: "A Peking message dated July 21 reports that the first outside news reached there July 18. The failure of the relief expedition made the siege far more perilous. On June 19 the tung-li-yamen broke off relations. June 20 China declared war. Baron von Ketteler and Francois James, an English professor, were murdered. Over 400 non-combatants occupied the British legation. I understand converts are holding the north cathedral. A thousand refugees occupied the palace of Prince Lu. A force began July 17 after 26 days of a truce assault."

One night the shelling was uninterrupted for six hours.

Four attempts were made to fire the British legation. Two attacks resulted in the ruin of the Chinese national college. The cowardice of the Chinese prevented a successful rushing.

Total killed or dead: Germans 10; Japanese 10; French 11; British 5; Russian 4; Americans 7; Italians 7; converts 9; total with wounded 98.

The correspondents Morrison, Reid and Temy are ill.

At least 2,000 Chinese have been killed.

The Americans occupy a strong position on the city wall.

Provisions are still sufficient. The hospital arrangements are excellent. Everybody is much exhausted by continuous work.

Imperial edicts have commended the Boxers and ordered missionaries to leave the interior and commanded all viceroys to help Peking; but an edict dated July 18 enjoins protection and promises compensation. The report that a large relief force was coming produced this change.

Foreign governments would beware being hoodwinked.

## China is Responsible

### For Peking Outrages.

London, Aug 2.—Dr. George Ernest Morrison, the Peking correspondent of The Times, has been heard from direct. The Times this morning prints the following dispatch from him dated July 21:

There has been a cessation of hostilities here (Peking) since July 18, but for fear of treachery, there has been no relaxation of vigilance. The Chinese soldiers continue to strengthen the barricades around the besieged area, and also the batteries on top of the imperial wall, but in the meantime they have discontinued firing, probably because they are short of ammunition.

"The main bodies of the imperial soldiers have left Peking in order to meet the relief force. Supplies are beginning to come in and the condition of the besieged is improving. The wounded are doing well. Our hospital arrangements are admirable and 150 cases have passed through the hospital."

"The tung li yamen forwarded to Sir Claude Macdonald, a copy of a dispatch telegraphed by the emperor to Queen Victoria, attributing all deeds of violence to bandits and requesting her majesty's assistance to extricate the Chinese government from its difficulties. The queen's reply is not stated but the Chinese minister at Washington telegraphs that the United States government would gladly assist the Chinese authorities."

"This dispatch to the queen was sent to the tung li yamen by the grand council on July 3, yet the day before an imperial edict has been issued calling on the Boxers to continue to render loyal and patriotic services in exterminating the Christians. The edict also commanded viceroys and governors to expel all missionaries from China and to arrest all Christians and compel them to renounce their faith. Other decrees applauding the Boxers speak approvingly of their burning out and slaying converts. Their leaders are stated in a decree to be princes and ministers. On July 18 another decree made a complete volte face due to the victories of the foreign troops at Tien Tsin. In this decree, for the first time, and one month after the occurrence, an allusion was made to the death of Baron von Ketteler, the German minister, which was attributed to the action of local brigands, although there is no doubt that it was premeditated, and the assassination was committed by an imperial officer, as the survivor, Herr Cordes, can testify."

The force besieging the legation consists of the imperial troops under Gen Tung Lu and Gen Tung Fuh Siang, whose gallantry is applauded in imperial decrees, although it has consisted in bombarding for one month defenseless women and children cooped up in the legation compound, using shell, shrapnel, round shot and expanding bullets. The Chinese throughout, with characteristic treachery, posted proclamation assuring us of protection and the same night they made a general attack in the hope of surprising us."

"There is still no news of Pei Tang cathedral. The wounded number 138 including the American surgeon, Lippitt, severely wounded and Capt Myers, who is doing well. Seven Americans have been killed."

"All the ministers and members of the legations and their families are in good health. The general health of the community is excellent, and we are awaiting relief."

After enumerating the casualties already reported and giving the total deaths, including American, as 56, Mr. Morrison proceeds as follows:

"The Chinese undermined the French legation, which is now a ruin, but the French minister, M. Pichon, was not present, having fled for protection to the British legation on the first day of the siege."

"The greatest peril we suffered during the siege was from fire, the Chinese in their determination to destroy the British legation, burning the adjoining Han Lin Yuen (national college), one of the most sacred buildings in China, sacrificing the unique library."

## AN AMERICAN'S TESTIMONY.

Chicago, Aug 1.—A cable dispatch to the Daily News from Chefoo, July 31 via Shanghai, Aug 1, says: Dr Robert Colman, Jr., the staff correspondent of the Chicago Record in Peking, who had not been heard from since June 12, sends the following dispatch:

"Peking, July 21.—Baron von Ketteler, the German minister was murdered by Chinese troops and his secretary wounded June 20th while on his way to the tung li yamen. The foreign residents are besieged in the British legation and have been under a daily fire from artillery and rifles."

"The cowardice of the Chinese fortunately prevented them from making successful rushes. Our losses are 60 killed and 70 wounded. The Chinese losses exceed 1,000. There has been no word from the outside world. Food is plentiful, such as it is, rice and horse flesh. Yesterday under a flag of truce a message was sent by Yung Lu asking if Sir Claude Macdonald, the British minister, would consent to a truce. The minister replied he was willing provided the Chinese came no closer. The shell firing then ceased and everything is now quiet."

"We hope that, having defeated the Chinese, relief is nearing us. We are all exhausted with constant standing on guard, fighting, building barricades and digging trenches both night and day."

"All the legations except the British are utterly wrecked by shot and shell. The Austrian, Belgian and Holland buildings are burned to the ground. The British legation is also much shattered. The United States marines still hold a vital position on the city wall commanding the legations."

"After a brilliant sortie on the night of July 3 Capt Myers succeeded in driving back the Kansh mounted troops. During the fight Capt Myers was slightly wounded. Secretary Squires of the United States legation deserves the greatest credit for his services throughout the siege. His military experience and energy are invaluable. Many flags and rifles were captured by Capt Myers."

"We fear that treachery is possible when the defeated Chinese troops enter the city. Meanwhile we are living in intense anxiety and hoping for early relief."

## Infamy and Duplicity That Must be Punished.

London, Aug 2, 4 a. m.—At last the story of Peking has been told. Dr Morrison in The Times today holds up the Chinese government before the world as guilty, and to a degree of infamy and duplicity that exceeds the surmise of its worst detractors. In the same dispatch he gives a more hopeful view of the prospects of the besieged than has been expressed by any of the others who have been heard from."

Simultaneously there comes from the Belgian charge d'affaires at Shanghai an official statement that the allies are expected to reach Peking in about a week, they being 18 miles from Tien Tsin yesterday.

Commenting upon Dr. Morrison's dispatch The Times says: "It is now beyond doubt that the frequent assertions of the different Chinese representatives that for a month past the legations have been enjoying the protection of the throne are one and all, unequalled falsehoods. The cumulative evidence is overwhelming that the whole air has been throughout under the control and direction of the Chinese government."

"It now rests with the powers to make the Chinese government understand that it will be held fully responsible for whatever happens in Peking."

## THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT

Washington, Aug 1.—The Chinese minister called at the state department early today and presented to Secretary Hay a dispatch from Li Hung Chang, received last midnight from the Chinese minister in London:

"Just received a telegram from Pao Ting Pao of the sixth moon, 231 day, (July 19), that the privy council had that day received an imperial edict as follows:

"We have received the memorial of Li Hung Chang and others imploring us to save and protect the ministers of

the various nations. Now the ministers are all safe and well, and Li Hung Chang is directed to wire to Yang Wu and others that they may inform the respective secretaries for foreign affairs accordingly. Respect this."

"This telegram has been delayed in transmission. The other day I and other viceroys sent a joint memorial, requesting that the different ministers be escorted out of Peking, or that they first be enabled to freely communicate by letter or wire with their respective governments. When an imperial answer is received, I will again wire communicate this to Minister Yang at St. Petersburg, Minister Yu at Paris and Minister Wu at Washington for them to inform secretaries for foreign affairs."

## Only One Step From War With China.

Washington, Aug 2.—The state department has made public the following correspondence between Li Hung Chang and the state department regarding the abandonment of the campaign on Peking:

Telegram sent to the United States embassies in Berlin, London, Paris, Rome and St. Petersburg and to the United States minister, Tokio.

State Department, Washington, Aug. 1, 1900.

In reply to a suggestion of Li Hung Chang that the ministers might be sent under safe escort to Tien Tsin provided the powers would engage not to march on Peking, the secretary of state, replied on the 30th of July:

"This government will not enter into any arrangement regarding disposition or treatment of legations without first having free communication with Minister Conger. Responsibility for their protection rests upon Chinese government. Power to deliver at Tien Tsin presupposes power to protect and to open communication. This is insisted on."

This message was delivered to Viceroy Li by Mr Goodnow on the 31st. Viceroy Li then enquired whether "if communication were established between ministers and their governments it could be arranged that the powers should not advance on Peking pending negotiations."

To this inquiry the following reply was sent on the 1st of August:

"Goodnow, Consul General, Shanghai: "I do not think it expedient to submit the proposition of Earl Li to the other powers. Free communication with our representatives in Peking is demanded as a matter of absolute right and not as a favor. Since the Chinese government admits that it possesses the power to give communication, it put itself in an unfriendly attitude by denying it. No negotiations seem advisable until the Chinese government shall have put the diplomatic representatives of the powers in full and free communication with their respective governments and removed all danger to lives and liberty. We would urge Earl Li earnestly to advise the imperial authorities of China to place themselves in friendly communication and cooperation with the relief expedition. They are assuming a heavy responsibility in acting otherwise."

You will communicate this information to the minister of foreign affairs."

## AN OMINOUS NOTE.

Secretary Hay's reply to Li Hung Chang has closed the negotiations with China unless the old viceroy is able to secure the full acceptance of our terms relative to the foreign ministers and that at once. No orders therefore looking to a relaxation of the preparations for the advance on Peking have gone out from Washington, for, as the situation is described by one of the leading officials here "there will be no bargaining on our part in advance of the concession by the Chinese authorities to full and free communication with the foreign ministers." There is moreover, a vote ominously close to actual war in Secretary Hay's declaration that the conduct of the Chinese government is "unfriendly." That kind of language is extreme in diplomacy, and it is only a narrow step between it and formal war.

The impression prevails here that the Chinese government, if it is not absolutely bereft of power to act in defiance of the Boxers will accept our terms and some such action is looked for very soon. Possibly a battle, not more, it is believed, than one at most, will be required to bring the imperial government to the point of acceptance, though in that case it is questionable whether the original conditions would be regarded as still open to acceptance. If the Chinese government now accepts, however, the United States government will be face to face with one of the most delicate and momentous diplomatic tasks ever undertaken. It must attempt to redeem its promise to use its good offices in favor of China, and in the present temper of some of the European powers, the greatest difficulties may be expected to arise in the prosecution of the attempt. It is the confident expectations of the officials here, however, that if the Chinese

government actually and in good faith meets all of the four conditions laid down by the president in his reply to the Chinese emperor's appeal for aid, that at least a majority of the powers now represented in China will accept that as a proper base upon which to cease present hostilities and open negotiations for a settlement. The decision of the majority in such case without doubt would remove the acquiescence of the minority, else an interminable entanglement might arise.

Secretary Root said this afternoon there had been no developments which would necessitate any changes in the instructions of Gen Chaffee or which would change the intentions of the government in the least. A cipher cable message was sent to Gen Chaffee by Secretary Root today which contained additional information and facts which have developed since the last message was sent him at Nagasaki. The message contained no additional instructions, but merely information which we may use as a guide to our actions.

It is not believed at the war department that an advance has been made as yet from Tien Tsin. It is explained that the last dispatches indicated a great deal of delay in unloading the transports and before any advance can be made the troops must have all their equipments and transportation for them. The indications are that the plans being matured at Tien Tsin contemplate a rapid advance when the movements begin, for it seems to be understood that there will be carried with the army a sufficient quantity of supplies to maintain the troops on the march to Peking and return, if a return should be advisable.

The fact that no reports were received from Gen Chaffee during the day was not surprising to the war department officials who said that the general was busy preparing for the campaign and moreover communication between Taku and Chefoo is uncertain.

## CHINA STILL IMPOSED CONDITIONS.

Paris August 2.—The French consul general at Shanghai telegraphs today as follows: "Li Hung Chang has stated to the United States consul that the ministers will be put in communication with their respective governments if the allies arrest their march on Peking. Chang is yet unable to secure a reply to the message, in his care, to M. Pichon (the French minister in Peking), as the tung li yamen will not consent to the forwarding of cipher messages for the ministers."

"It is asserted that the foreigners within the imperial city and their consular corps have decided to entrust the defense of the concessions to the international naval forces."

## No Messages Will be Sent to Foreign Ministers.

Washington, Aug. 3.—The state department makes public the following telegram received today from the consul general at Shanghai.

Shanghai, Aug. 3.

Secretary of State, Washington  
Americans left Chefoo yesterday. Li told French consul today no messages will be delivered ministers because of foreigners advancing on Peking. Two pro-foreign members of the tung-li-yamen beheaded 27th for urging preservation ministers by Li Ping Hong, now commanding troops in Peking. He ordered Pao Ting massacre.  
Goodnow.

Washington, August 3.—Another move was made today in the diplomatic situation by the return of an evasive answer by Li Hung Chang to Secretary Hay's peremptory demand of Aug 1 to be put in communication with the foreign ministers at Peking. Li's answer is not final and leaves the matter open diplomatically. But Li's actions are reported by Consul General Goodnow as unquestionably sinister, and will amount to a final rejection of the American proposition if persisted in. Mr. Goodnow's dispatch contains some further information bearing on the question of responsibility for Peking conditions in the statement that the commander of the Chinese troops, by inference answerable to the Chinese government, ordered the Pao Ting massacre. It is learned here that Li Ping Hong, the commander referred to, is a civil official, and well known to all the Chinese officials abroad as one of the most rabid anti foreign leaders in China. He is a close friend of Prince Tuan and the association of these two in Peking affairs, with power enough behind them to cause the ignominious

death of two high officials, is regarded here as a bad sign.

Simultaneously with Mr. Goodnow's dispatch came a characteristically diplomatic message from Yuan Shih K'ai, governor of Shan Tung, repeating the story of two days that the Chinese government was arranging to deliver the ministers in safety at Tien Tsin. No effort is made to reconcile this statement with Earl Li's refusal to allow communication with the ministers.

Gen. Chaffee's message as to the unexpected resistance offered to the Japanese reconnaissance is regarded by military men here as forecasting a greater degree of resistance to the international advance than has been anticipated, and they are now satisfied that the Chinese troops will furnish material for at least one severe battle before the way is clear to Peking.

The navy department today issued an order for the cooperation of its fleet abroad with the officers of the army in landing and transporting troops demanded for Chinese service. This revises the situation that existed in Cuba when Shafter's army corps was landed largely through the efforts of the navy and the use of the latter's boats and steam launches. It is thought in the department that the navy can lend considerable assistance to Gen. Chaffee's troops not only in aiding their debarkation but possibly in furnishing them boat transportation if a move is made along the Pei Ho.

It appears that some misunderstanding exists as to a St. Petersburg dispatch printed here this morning saying that the Chinese minister there and his colleagues in Europe had cabled the governor of Shan Tung demanding that free communication be opened between the Peking ministers and their respective governments. This communication was in fact a joint memorial to the throne concurred in by all Chinese ministers abroad, including Minister Wu in Washington. It was forwarded by Minister Yung Lu at St. Petersburg, because the latter is the dean of the Chinese diplomatic service. It was transmitted through the governor of Shan Tung to be forwarded to Peking. This action is considered very important, as indicating that the Chinese ministers abroad have at last reached a unanimous conclusion that the situation is no longer to be trifled with. Their action may be regarded as a final effort on their part to influence the home government and its outcome is awaited with great interest.

Meanwhile the government of the United States, like the governments of Europe, has not abandoned its effort to establish communication with its minister at Peking by independent means and the state department has instructed Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai, Consul Fowler at Chefoo, and Consul Ragdale at Tien Tsin, to spare no effort or expense to open up direct communication with Mr. Conger.

In addition to his short message relative to the Japanese check, transmitted through Admiral Remy and received this morning, Gen. Chaffee made another and direct cable report this afternoon. The message was withheld from publication by Secretary Root, who declined to make its purport public. Presumably it was devoted to a recital of Gen Chaffee's needs in a military way. In view of the London statement that the advance on Peking actually began with the present week, there is also a possibility that Gen. Chaffee's message has some bearing on this subject, though it is evident from his report of this morning, that the advance, if started, could not have progressed far beyond Tien Tsin, as the outpost affair described by him took place only ten miles out of town.

Second Assistant Secretary Adee is to act as secretary of state for a few weeks during Secretary Hay's absence, who left Washington this afternoon to visit his family at their summer home at Sunapee Lake, N. H.

## Plague in London.

Washington, Aug 3.—The marine hospital service has received the following telegram from Past Assistant Surgeon Thomas, dated London, August 3:

"There have been four cases of plague and two deaths from plague in London. Diagnosis confirmed by bacteriological examination. Do not think there will be further spread."

Charles J. Cannon, State oyster inspector of Virginia, was shot and instantly killed in Norfolk, Va., Friday by M. H. Prince, assistant chief of police. The men were close friends and no cause for the killing is known.

The Commercial Cable Co. completed Friday a new cable from this country to Portugal via the Azore islands.

# ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.